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element of

A Day of Unparallelled Interest and Excitement in Chicago.

The Serried Ranks of Republican Hosts Closing up for Battle.

A Document That Will Secure Hearty Endorsement.

The Real Battle for the Nomination Begins in the Evening.

All the Candidates Grandly Put in Nomination.

Unpredecented Scenes of Enthusiasm and Disorder.

A Hotly Contested Fight Over Ad journment-Finally Carrie 11 O'clock To-day.

THIRD DAY.

THE POLICY OF THE BLAINE MEN. CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 5. -It is reported that the Blaine managers have resolved to endeavor to break the policy of delay heretofore pursued by the Arthur and Edmunds managers and push matters to a conclusion. While fighting stoutly in the committees they will content themselves with that and not invite resistance in open convention. This seems to be their best plan. They also hope to defeat the independents by inducing Arthur men, who also are opposed to a dark horse, to come together on some late ballot. Col. N. A. Reed, of the Centralia Sentinel, said to a reporter of the associated press this morning, that all this tark about Gen, Sherman not being a candidate was

Col. L. M. Dayton, of Cincinnati, who was the general's personal and most confidential staff officer in this city, has been circulating extensively among the members of the Loyal Legion, of whom there are a great number in the city. Col. Dayton said: "I knew that Genera Sherman had never penned any such dispatch as it was rumored he had done, saying that he would not serve as president of the United States even though he was nominated. The The General Sherm has attained the highest honors which can be bestowed upon any man by the American people. He isaware of this. On the contrary, John Sherman, while he has had great honors bestowed upon him, has seen honors beyond and above this which he has not enjoyed. As long as John Sher-man was in the field or rather until he had reached the fruition of his ambition his brother, the general, would not allow even by implication his name to be pre sented, used, or whispered. Now is is certain that John Sherman does not stand the slightest chance of being more than mentioned in this convention. At this juncture, the friends of General Sherman are in no ways antagonizing the interests of his brother, John Sherman when they say if the American people see fit to honor William Tecumseh Sherman as a cardidate for the nomination of president of the United States, he will not decline the honor. "Now, mind,"continued Colonel Dayton,

"General Sherman is not seeking the nomination but his friends have been as sured that a large number of delegates will support him in case it is known that he would not decline." CALLED TO ORDER.

CHICAGO, June 5.-The convention was called to order at 10:54 and was opened with prayer by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church. He prayed that those who might be elected by this convention for the loftiest position to which mortal man can aspire shall possess every qualification of body, mind, and heart for their high and holy trusts; that personal preference and in terests should yield to the just demands of a true and broad patriotism, and that a qualification of choice should be made by the people in an unmistakable man-

Henry Ballard, of Vermont, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that sessions of the committee had been almost continuous, leaving members no time to rest. He took pleasure in saying that proceedings had been entirely harmonious, and without reference to personal preferences. The result was a unanimous report, which announcement was received with applause. The report of the committee on credentials was then read by Mr. Fort, of New Jersey. It was to the effect that the sitting members in all the contested cases are entitled to their seats except in tucky, where both delegates and contucky, where both delegates and contestants are admitted, to cast half vote each. In the Virginia case the committee found unanimously that the dele-

gation headed by Senator Mahone was entitled to the seats. The report was adopted without discussion.

Parks, of California, from the commit-tee on rules reported that the committee

had adopted substantially the rules of the last convention, except that it recommended the adoption of Cushing's manual as the parliamentary law of the body, in-stead of the rules of the house of representatives, except that the previous question is to be in force, as in the house. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the mi-

nority of the committee, offered a substitute for the 10th rule, which prescribed A Stout Mahogany Platform Built the mode of electing delegates to next national republican convention. He proposes that delegates shall be elected in the same delegates shall be elected in the same manner as members of congress. Parks accepted the proposed amendment, Grow having explained that the delegates at large are to be elected by state conventions and that the manner of electing delegates from the District of Columbia

should be prescribed by the national re-publican committee. The rules were then adopted. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Parks offered an additional rule as to the order of business. Bayne of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to it so as to make the or-

der ofbusiness as follows: First-Report of the committee on platform

and resolutions.

Second—The call of the roll of states.

Third—Presentation of candidate for presi-

Fourth—Balloting.
Fifth—Presentation of candidate for vice

president.
Sixth—Balloting.
The amendment was agreed to and the additional rule adopted.

Roosevelt, of New York, enquired what had become of the proposition in regard to representation in future conventions. He knew that there was a strong feeling that there should be some change by which the number of delegates should be more nearly proportioned to the republican votes in the respective states.

Parks, of California, chairman of the committee on rules, said that that subject had been withheld until a minority

report could be prepared.

Thurston, of Nebasska, moved to amend the seventh rule which provides for nominations by a majority of the votes cast by requiring a majority of all the delegates. He said that no rules should be enforced by which less than a majority of duly elected delegates should attempt to force a candidate upon the party. Such action would be repudiated by the freemen of America. (Applause.)

member of the national convention who is not eligible as a member of the electoral college. Hoar, of Massachusetts, made an explanation as to the effect of the civil service law passed by congress a year ago and said it was not the purpose of that law to prohibit any federal officer from exercising all the rights of an Amer-

ican citizen. The amendment offered by Sanders was adopted. The amendment offered by Thurston, of Nebraska, was adopted ladren some re disposed (at 12:30) of the question of the rules, except as to the

REPRESENTATION IN FUTURE CONVENTIONS that subject being withheld. The convention adjourned at 1:55 this evening.

THE PLATFORM.

A RINGING DOCUMENT. At the conclusion of the discussion or representation McKinley, of Ohio, from committee on resolutions then presented the report, as follows:

CONGRATULATIONS.

The republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the regulation and administration by which the republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embadiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican porty has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for freedom and the equality of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor, for honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government, and it accepts anew the duties of leading in the work of pro-

gress and reform. THE DEATH OF GARFIELD.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in congress, gave promise of a strong and suc-cessful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as presilent of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

ENDORSING ARTHUR. In the administration of President Arthur ve recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been olicy, under which the country and we be-lessed with remarkable prosperity and we be-ieve his eminent services are entitled to and ieve his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citi-

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of in-dustry is most productive of general prosperi-ty, and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in rais-ing the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford se-curity to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer the case of the Ninteenth district of to the end that active and intelligent extend to the republicans of the New York and the Fifth district of Kenlabor as well as capital may have its just regardless of their former tucky, where both delegates and consward and the laboring man his full share in

democratic party had falled completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnece taxation by a wise reduction of surplus. taxation by a wise reduction of surplus. The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will rehere the tax payer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country. We recognize the importance of the sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and langer threatening its flow experiencing and the langer threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the domands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have

all and adequate protection.

old and silver coinage.

HARD MONEY. We have always offered the best money the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establisment of an international stand-ard which shall fix for all the relative value of

THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE with fereign nations and between the states with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce. The principle of public regulation of railroad corporation is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transdiscrimination and excessive charges for trans-portation and that shall secure to the people and the railroads alike the fair and equal protection of the law.

BUREAU OF LABOR.
We favor the establishment of a national our law and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenue whenever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. and we favor the settlement of national dif ferences by international arbitration.

SLAVE LABOR. The republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of service labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract lator, whether from Lurope, or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law re-stricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes. out its purposes.

A FOREIGN POLICY.

The republican party favor a policy which The republican party favor a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy Sanders, of Montana, offered an amendment that no person shall be eligible as a member of the national convention who citizens and the interests of American com-merce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no laws from superior force.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS. Resolved, That appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

CIVIL SERVICE. be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive ap-pointments, and all laws at varirnes with the objects of the existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

THE PUBLIC LANDS

are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resialiens, and we will endeavor to correct this evil. emand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all and grants which have lapsed by reason of n all cases where there has been no attempt n good faith to perform the conditions of such

The grateful thanks of the American people re due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the ate war and the republican party stands bledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the willows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Areas act of 1879, so that all invalid soldier shall share alike and their pensions begin with the date of disabilities or discharge, and not

with the date of the application. SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY. Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to mact such laws as shall promptly and effectual y suppress the system of polygamy within our territories and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mor-mon church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be

DANVILLE AND COPIAH, The people of the United States in their orcanized capacity constitute a nation and not a confederacy of states. The national governconfederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with zealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the union kept inviolate. The prosperity of our institutions rest upon the maintainance of a free huntings. one rest upon the maintainance of a free bal lot and honest and correct returns. We de-nounce the fraud and violence praticed by the democracy in the southern states by which the will of the voter is defeated as dangerous to the preservation of free institution, and we solemnly arraign the lemocratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence affiliations our cordial sympathy and pledge to them our most carnest efforts

The chairman called Galusha Grow t thechair, as the platform was being read by Mr. McKinley. THE ENTHUSIASM

There were interruptions of applause

at the points approving the president's administration, declaring duties on im-ports should be made not for revenue only, claiming full and adequate protestion for sheep husbandry, recommending legislation to regulate the railways, disapproving the importation of contract labor whether from Europe or Asia, favoring the civil service law, condemning the acquisition of large tracts of land especial ly by non-residents, declaring the policy of non-interference with foreign nations and that foreign nations shall refrain from intermeddling in American aifairs, for the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, and condemning the

fraud and violence of the democracy in the southern states. ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY. The resolutions were adopted withou discussion, and amid much applause. The next business in order was the

members of the astional convention. A motion to postpone the call was made and voted down, and the call was then proceeded with. The convention then took a recess till

THURSTON'S TALK.

HIS REMARKS ON THE RULES. CHICAGO, June 5 -- In the discussion f the rules to day the chair said : The secretary will proceed to read rule No.

Whereupon the secretary read the rule, as follows: 'When is shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of votes cast, the president of the convention shall announce the question to be, Shall the nomination of the candidate be made manimous."

Thurston, from Nebraska-That is,

the votes cast.

The chair—Yes, sir.

Thurston—Now, Mr. Chairman, I understood that the chairman of this convention promised me an opportunity to have the right to move an amendment. Davis, of Illinois - All that is necessary

Thurston, of Nebraska—Mr. Chairman, I do not apprehend that the time will ever come when less than a majority of this convention will nominate a man; but, sir, I do believe that if any rule should be adopted and enforced on this convention, by which a minerity of duly elected representatives should attempt to enforce upon the representative party of this nation a candidate, that such action would be repudiated by the freemen of America [applause]; and I move you, sir, to strike out the word "cast" and insert in lieu thereof, "all the votes of the convention" [cries of "No! No!"]; and make it so that it will read "a majority of all the votes of the convention" [applause]—a majority of all the delegates elected [applause], and he ving seats upon the floor, of the populantion. [Cries mong the delegates - Not Not and application.]

Thurston-I will reduce my amendment to writing and send it up to the

The Chair- You will please do so. Boyle, of Pennsylvania-I accept that amendment. I think that is the meaning of the rule as it is. It never was intended to be anything else. Icheerfully, myself, accept that amendment because it ought to be the rule.

STONE OF IOWA.

ON THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION. CHICAGO, June 5 .- In the discussion the representation question Hon. John Y. Stone, of Iowa, said:

Mr. President—In 1876 the republican party of the United States struck down the re ablican party of two states of the south. an never sgain attempt to encourage the like of that. We, the state of Iowa, believe—its of that. We, the state of lows, believe—its delegation here believes—that the William Mahones of the south should be encouraged in this convention [cheers], and I want to say here now in conclusien, that it will cast 26 solid votes for our candidate. [Cheers.]

FUTURE REPRESENTATION.

SHALL IT BE ACCORDING TO VOTE, After the disposal of the question of ules, Parks, of California, made a report as to the appointment of delegates for future conventions. It directs that each state shall be entitled to four delegates at each member of congress (if any); that each territory and the District of Columoia shall be entitled to two delegates and that each congressional district shall be entitled to two delegates.

Bishop, of Massachusetts, in behalf he minority of the com rule that each state shall be entitled to our delegates at large and one addition-I delegate for each representative at arge (if any); that each territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to wo delegates; that each congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate and

AN ADDITIONAL DELEGATE

for every 10,000 majority of votes or fraction thereof, cast for the republican presidential electoral ticket at the last preceeding presidential election, and that he republican national committee shall

possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The chairman called Galusha Grow to PLEADING FOR THE SOUTH,

Bradley, of Kentucky, opposed the minority report as something that might come from the democratic party but not for the republican party. There had been times when the south had saved the epublican party, It was Florida that ave them the president in 1876. He rarued the republican party that the taroff question was coming up before the orthern states might want the aid of the outh. The southern delegates came here as freemen, not as slaves; then did not ask to dictate nominations, but they declined to surrender their manhood. The gallows which was now proposed might hang some of those who proposed it. West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida

and the Old Dominion, in spite of democratic shot guns, and in spite of the legalzed murder which

CRIED TO GOD FOR VENGEANCH would give the republican party their lectoral votes at the coming election,

[Applause.]
Lynch, of Mississippi, also opposed the minority report. It would be simply saying to the ballot box stuffer at the call of states for the announcement o south, and to the shotgun holder that they should have the benefit of their rimes. [Applause.]

A delegate from lowa declared that the Mahones of the south should be encour aged and that Iowa would cast 26 solid votes to do so. [Cheers.]
Townsend, of New York, also opposed

he proposition as an attempt to dis-BRAVE REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH.

minority report, but they were going to elect the next president and that fact would go far toward settling equal rights at the south. At the end of the next presidential term the matter might be taken up and decided. He therefore hoped the matter would be referred to the next executive committee. [Shouts

of dissent.]
Filley, of Missouri, opposed the minority report. He spoke of the 66,000 republicans of Missouri who united their votes with the greenbackers and asked whether they were to be abandoned or whether they should not be encouraged as Mahone had been encouraged, who had saved Virginia to the republican

party. [Applause.]
O'Hara, of North Carolina, declared that the adoption of the minority report would be a total surrender of the political rights of every republican in the south, white, as well as black, Clayton, of Arkansas, also opposed the minority report.

WITHDRAWN.

Bishop, of Massachusetts, then withirew the report [amid great applause] stating that it was entirely evident tha the sentiment of the convention was against it.

The majority was then adopted.

THE EVENING SESSION. SEATING THE VETERANS.

CHICAGO, June 5. - Chairman Henderon called the convention and the vast audience to order 7:35 p. m., and said. 'Gentlemen of the convention: Under the rules adopted, the order of business now is the presentation of candidates for president.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York-Mr. chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on seats belirected to issue 500 tickets of admission to eteran soldiers and sailors, to be distributed through the chairmen of the several state

Mr. Howe .- I second the motion. The Chair-This motion requires unan mous consent. [Cries of "Question! 'Question!"

The question on being put was declared arried by the chairman, when there were cries of "Division! Division!" The Chair-What is the business

fore the convention? A member-I move that the states which have not yet reported their members of the national committee be now called.

The Chair-The secretary will call the Nearly all the states asked to be passed and the secretary then proceeded to call the roll of states for nominations, calling Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut, and when the name of large, with two additional delegates for the latter state was called, Mr. Brandigee of Connecticut, rose and took the stand amid loud applause.

IN NAMING GENERAL HAWLEY, Mr. Brandigee said:

Mr. President and Gentleman of the Convenn: We are here to elect a chief magistrate anirty-cight states and fifty-five millions people. If we chose wisely, the selection June will be the election of November, and March will inaugurate in lineal the seventh epublican president of the United States. Applause.] If we be wedded to a fatal choice the solid south which has already captured the capital, will occupy the white house, and the result of the war will be rolled backward for a generation. We answer, the accredited republicans from every state and all the territorities represent a party to the wisdomand patriotism of whom human liberty and human rogress owe more than to any political organlation sture governments were instituted among men; to it impartial history will accord union saved, a constitution maintained, a ace emancipated, enfranchised, regenerated isenthralled, and the credt of the nation within a year after each presidential election certify the representation to which
each state is entitled.
Carner, of Indiana, supported the minority report as enticely in keeping with
the genius of American institutions. It
did not decrease the representation of a

so plain. The great tidal wave has ebbed If it has left a wreck along the shore and disclosed the flats and shallows, the councis of our opponents are confused. They have been smitten again with judicial kindness. The heart of the great American people instinctively—unnistakably—turns once more to the republican party. The supreme duty of the hour is for that party in this convontion to select a randidate under whom we can surely and grandly win. [Applause.] Such a candidate must, first of all, be a tried and true republican—one who has the course age of his convictions—one whose convictions—on all great questions have

Mr. President—The delegates from Connecticut sit in this σ and council of the party uninstructed, uncommitted, and unpledged, They are here, sir, free to speak, free to hear free to deliberate and to decide. They offer to you the name of their great leader and senator as the best which, in their judgment, this convention can select. If it is the best, West, of Ohio, also argued against the minority report.

Long, of Massachusetts, said it was perfectly evident that the convention is not prepared to adopt the views of the minority report, but they were going to elect the next president and that fact

A voice from the gallery squealed out in a very thin voice—"Whoop!" [Laugh-

the nominee. [Great applause.]

A voice from the gallery squealed out in a very thin voice—"Whoop!" [Laughter.]

Mr. President. If this man is nominated twill be the humiliation of no other candidate; there will be nothing to be forgiven er forgotten—nothing to be massid or taken back. His nomination will be like passing anjact of oblivious over the dreadful dissensions in other states which have brought this party to the gateway of the grave. If he is nominated all leaghter and applause]; a friend of Garfield and a friend of Grant. [Applause.] With him elected in the vigor of his life, and the plentitude of his power, beloved at home and respected abroad, with our free institutions and our imperial domain, we should need no Bartholdi statue, standing at the galeway of the genius of liberty enlightening the world, but on history under a republican president, administered upon a republican policy, would of itself bear witness to all times and to all people that this is the greatest, freest, most prosperous country upon which the sun has ever looked down, [Cheers.]

Gen. Hawleybelieves in the morality of practical politics. He is a reformer, but he believes not in the reform by which heelers and strikers and bumners control the politics nor in the abhorent forces of the stream; but in the duty of every citizen to use the whole weight of his personal influence, in season and out season, for the sauce of good government, from the primary to the politics and of the best; we sak you to nominate him in each of the best was who are to-night all over this broad land standing around the telegraph of the best we have presented been continued to the politics are first the whole weight of his personal influence, in season and out of season, for the sauce of good government, from the primary to the politics and of the servern volunteer solders of this country is to receive the best water. Florida and Georgia without meet.

The secretary called the states of Delaware, Florida and Georgia without meet-

ing with any response. When Illinois was called and Senator Cullom rose from his seat, about four thousand voices indulged in the exclamation "Ah! Ah! Ah!" as people are in the having of venting themselves while looking upon fourth of July fireworks. The senator walked down the aisle toward the platform, coolly buttoning the buttons of his coat; as he mounted the olatform he was received with a tresh colley of yells, which died out and were renewed again, as he confronted the audience from the speaker's desk. The Chair introduced the representative of

Illinois as follows: Gentlemen: Senator Cullom, of Illinois, More yells followed, during which the senator smoothed himself down in front with his hand, and when the uproar subsided he proceeded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convenion:T wenty-four years ago the second na-ional convention of the republican party met in this city and nominated its first suc candidate for president of the United States— Abraham Lincoln, [Cheers,] Abraham Lincoln led the republican party to its first great victory. He stands to-day in the estimation of the world as the grandest figure, the most majestic figure, in all modern times. [Ap-plause.] Again in 1868 another republican plause.] Again in 1868 another republican convention came together in this city and nominated as its candidate for president of the United States, another eminent citizen of Illinois—General Ulysses S. Grant. [Loud cheers and waving of fans, and other demonstrations of approval.] and the republican party was again victorious.

Still again, in 1880, the republican party turned its face towards the political meces, where two successes had been organized, and the murdered Garfield led the republican party to victory. [Loud and continued applause. Mr. President and fellow-citizens it is good for us to be here. There are omens of victory in the air. History repeats itself. There are promises of triumph to the republican party holding its convention in this great empo

rium of the northwest. [Applause.]
The commonwealth of Illinois, which has
never wavered in its adhesion to republican principles since it gave to the nation and the world the illustrious Lincoln—now presents to this convention for its consideration as the standard bearer of the republican party another son of Illinois—one whose name will be recognized from one end of this land to the other as an able statesman, a brilliant soldier and an honest man—General John A. Logen The announcement of Gen. Logan's name was received with a wild burst of applause. A great many persons rising to their feet, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and the thousands of people in the gallery joining in the roar of applause. The cheers were renewed again and again. At last Cullom proceeded:

stand for a platform—one who has the courted ago of his convictions—one whose convictions on all great questions have been always right—right on the war, right on reconstruction, right on each and every one of the constitutional amendments, and right on reconstruction, right on the currency, tright on the tariff, right on the civil rights, and right on civil service reform. (Applause, I Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence on the string right on the civil rights, and right on civil service reform, (Applause, I Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence on the side of union.

And Illinois made a record second to none in the history of the United States in the struggle to preserve the government, [Applause, I Menor the large number of brave soldiers of the late war whose name and on their behalf, I nominate one who fulfills all these conditions, and who, in the largest degree, represents the fitness and the republicans of Connecticut; and in their can lead to certain victory in November—General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; and applause.]

Mr. Brandigee then elequently sketched Hawley's well-known public career, and then continued as follows:

Mr. President—The delegates from Connecticut; in this σ and council of the party unimitartucted, uncommitted, and unpledged, They are here, sir, free to speak, free to hear free to deliberate and be decide. They offer insided under authority of the government, first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then an army corps and finally an army. He remained in the service until the war closed, when, at the head of his army, with the scars of the battle upon him, he marched into the capital of the nation and with the brave men for whom he had led on a hundred hard fought fields, was mustered out of the service under the year shadow of the capital building which fields, was mustered out of the service under the very shadow of the capitol building which he had left four years before as a member of congress to go and fight the battles of his country. When the war was over, and gen-eral peace victoriously returned, he was again honored by his fellow citizens to take his place in the councils of the nation. In a ser-

hands: Applause. We ask you to nominate him in behalf of the white and the colored republicans of the south, who are here by the nundred, black and white, appealing to this convention as the representatives of our grand old party to give protection and to vindicate them in their rights in the south. [Applanse.] Now, my friends, standing in the midst of them in their rights in the south. [Applanse.]
Now, my friends, standing in the midst of
this vast assemblage of representative citizens
of the grand republic—aye, in the sublime
presence of the people themselves, represented
here to-night in all their majesty, we offer you
the name of the tried hero and patriot, the
the sagacious and incorruptible statesman,
the man though defeated never suiked
in his tent. We offer you General John A.
Locan and ask you to make him your nemi-

Logan and ask you to make him your nemi-nee. [Applause.]

If you do so, he will give you a glorious vic-tory in November next; and when he shall have taken his position as president of this great republic, you may be sure you will have an administration in the interest of labor; in the interest of education; in the interest of commerce; in the interest of finance, and in the interest of the great prosperity of this great people. [Applause.]

Logan's nomination was seconded by leneral Prentiss, of Missouri. The call was then proceeded with, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louis-

[Continued on fifth page.]





Stalou North Garolina Smoking Tobacco.

Seen Everywhere,

because every-

where recognized



